DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Narayanaru Krishnaru, Government have not yet decided to take up the Jenmi and Kudiyan Bill at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. It is a measure that requires very careful examination and consideration.

2. In regard to employment of Malayala Brahmins in public service, they will be given equality of opportunity with other communities.

3. In the matter of tanks and bathing places recorded as *porambokes*, your representation will be given every attention.

MEMBER: We want representation on public bodies.

DEWAN: Your representation on the Council and the Assembly and the Municipal bodies will also be considered together with that of other communities who claim representation.

149. Needs of the Mahomedan community.

MR. M. K. ABDUR RAHIMAN KUTTY, (*Member, Municipal, Council, Quilon*) said that the Muslim community was backward in point of education. They should be adequately encouraged by giving the qualified youths of the community suitable appointments in the Government service. There were at least a dozen B. A.'s and half a dozen B. L.'s in the community who were eligible for places in the service. It was a matter for regret that several Mahomedan applicants who were denied appointments in Travancore were found fit for high appointments in British India. The community was not represented at all in the judicial department. Mahomedans who had passed the pleadership examination could well be appointed as Magistrates when even at the present day there were Magistrates who had no examination qualifications. In the Police and the Excise Departments also, special consideration should be given to them. The heads of departments should be asked to give preference to Mahomedan applicants whenever vacancies arose in their departments. A monthly statement showing the number of Mahomedans appointed in the Government service should be published in the *Gazette*.

As the Mahomedans had little chance of being returned to the Legislative Council and the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, there should be special constituencies for the return of two Mahomedan members to the Legislative Council and six for the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly. If this could not be arranged, two Mahomedans to the Council and six to the Assembly should be nominated.

Two Mahomedan graduates should be chosen every year for a certain period for foreign scholarships. Facilities should also be provided for the education of Mahomedan girls. The Mahomedans of Quilon had been asking for a Mahomedan girls' school there. This should be sanctioned as early as possible.

The Mahomedans of Paravur, Edava, Varkala and other places were still following the *Marumakkathayam* law of inheritance. This was contrary to the Mahomedan law, but custom prevailed. It was, therefore, necessary to remove the anomaly by means of a legislative enactment.

The way in which the *Koran* was kept in law courts was insulting to any Mahomedan. As under the existing law, it was not absolutely necessary that the Mahomedans should swear by the *Koran*, copies of the *Koran* should be removed from all law courts.

Friday should be declared a public holiday for Mahomedan students, officers, etc.

The *Unani* system of medicine should be encouraged. The two *Unani* grant-in-aid *vaidyasalas* at Quilon and Trivandrum should be supported by grants-in-aid.

DEWANS' REPLY: Mr. Abdur Rahiman Kutty, much of your representation was made in such a low voice that I could not hear most of it.

2. In the matter of representation of Mahomedans on the Assembly and other popular bodies, I do not think you have got a justifiable cause for complaint. In this Assembly particularly, you are quite adequately represented. In the matter of ap-

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pointments to the public service, I grant that there are not as many Mahomedans as the community might wish to see in the higher branches of the service. The causes for this state of affairs must be looked for in the past when Mahomedans with University qualifications were few and far between. The Government are, however, very pleased indeed to learn from you that there are no less than a dozen graduates and half a dozen graduates-in-law in the community now. At the same time the Government are unable to guarantee either to your community or to any other community that every young man who takes a degree will be assured of a post in the Government service. The number of appointments available is small and in respect of filling of such vacancies as occur, Government, you can rest assured, give equality of opportunity to every one including your community. For the rest, I am sure, every head of department, you refer in particular to the Police and the Excise, I say *every* head of department will pay due attention to the Mahomedan community equally with others.

3. Your representation in the matter of Government assistance to the *Unani* medical practitioners and institutions will receive consideration as well as the other points on which you have spoken.

150. Needs of the Mahomedan community.

MR. N. SIDDICK SAIT (*Member, Nominated*) said that there was delay in giving grant-in-aid to private Mahomedan elementary schools and in granting recognition to private schools and that the Director of Public Instruction should pay special attention to these matters. In several schools, Arabic *Munshies* had not yet been appointed. Nothing substantial yet came out of the memorials and deputations of Mahomedans in the matter. The Mahomedan Inspector of Schools should be invested with powers to appoint Arabic *Munshies*. Special provision should be made in the Education Budget for Mahomedan school education. Special scholarships should be instituted for Mahomedan students in secondary schools and colleges. Foreign scholarships also should be awarded to eligible Mahomedan students. In the matter of female education, the Mahomedans should be specially encouraged. The number of Mahomedan girls' schools should be increased and special scholarships should be given to Mahomedan girls. Qualified Mahomedan girls should be appointed as teachers in girls' schools.

The Mahomedans were not adaquately represented in the public service. Their rightful claims for special consideration were not recognised by the Government. The orders and circulars issued by the Government in the matter of preferential treatment to Mahomedans in the service had become moribund. The heads of departments had been indifferent and often neglected to take proper action according to the instructions contained in G. O. R. Dis. No. 458/25/G. A., dated the 27th April, 1925. The Government also had not taken steps to see that their orders were carried out. It was essential to publish in the *Government Gazette* quarterly statements of appointments made by the heads of departments. The rule in regard to the maximum age for entrance to the public service should be relaxed and fixed at 30 in the case of Mahomedan candidates, at least for some time. In the same way as special consideration was shown to Mahomedans entering the service, those who were in the service should be preferred for promotions. That several of the qualified Mahomedans who sought appointment in the State service had to go disappointed was a matter for regret. It was also regrettable that Mr. Sulaiman and several others who were already in the service were not given suitable promotions.

There should be special electorates for returning two Mahomedan members to the Legislative Council; in the alternative, three Mahomedans should be nominated by the Government. The *Koran* should be removed from the law courts. The *Unani* system of treatment should receive adequate encouragement at the hands of the Government.

DEWAN'S REPLY: Mr. Siddick Sait, some of the points you have taken up were just now dealt with by the last speaker and answered by me, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to repeat my reply.

MEMBER: Then it would have been better if you had given the reply after you had heard us all.

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